megrets that he cannot allow personal friendships and personal solicitations to influence him to vote

for the bill.

"I know that among my friends and acquaintances in Virginia, and in one or two of the other Southern States, it has been brought to my knowledge, there are uses where the claims remain in the original hands, that have not got into the hands of speculators at all, the helders of which will be benefited by this gratuity. he helders of which will be benefited by the granity.

I regret very much, for one, that it is not in my power
here as a representative to extend it. I shall be
obliged, therefore, as I have heretofore, to vote against
the bill." These brief extracts are of themselves sufficient

to show any intelligent man how it is that b lis are passed by Congress allowing pure robbery of the public treasury. Stealing measures are introduced, and Members are beset from all quarters not to oppose them, but to give them a vote, and where they cannot do that, to make no opposition, and at least keep out of the way. What is a Member to de? We will begin by making the very violent supposition that every Member is honest. He is beset on the spot by parties interested, by agents, by lobbyists, by brother Members. He is written to from the esties, from the country. He is appealed to by influential persons from his State, com his Congressional District, from his county, from his own town. If he yields to the soft solicifations, he pleases everybody; if he does not, he offends everybody. How much pleasanter to do what will satisfy all, and produce a delicious glow of satisfaction on the faces of all, than to refuse to do it, and in consideration therefor get nothing but frowns and kicks. In one of these big bids, involving millions, unsophisticated people cannot imagine what pressure is brought to bear to secure their passage. Think of the social entertainments on one side, and the soc al exclusions on the other; the egg-nog, and the wine, and the pysters, lubricating and sitillating vast surfaces of Congressional mucous membrane, fairly s uicing the willing member in a river of sensuous delights, during what may be called the sap season of the bill. How does it contract with the frigid, icy, gloomy way of him who refuses. No egg nog, no wine and oysters, no charming reunions, no del·cious commendation from the fair or unfair sex. Where is a man to get his consolation for an honest and manly vote, when nothing but a sense of rectitude backs him or knows of his temptations?

"Gentle shepherd, tell me where!"

Men's votes, even where there is no venal culpability in the case, are fairly screwed out of them by these and kindred processes. But where the scent for plunder is keen, how glib the movement! In such eircumstances, everything favors-nothing op-

It is in this view of the case, which could be bygely extended, and far more thoroughly illustrated, but which we trust is not necessary to make the case understood by the reader, that a man may properly condemn and denounce Congress for its extravagance and its prodigality, without incurzing the imputation of any impropriety whatever. This may be done where only the modest view is taken. But what shall we say when we know that measures are jammed through the legislative hall down the throats of reluctant minorities in spite of all opposition? There is in many cases a piratical temper and disposition manifested toward an honout attempt to guard the public chest by upright men, worthy the deck of a coreair.

These are views which may well excite the conshituencies of our public men. Tacy certainly point to a reform which to a great extent lies with em, and which can be effected by no other power. But in some way, let us have reform, or let the people come here en masse and have their share of

THE HERALD'S EDITORIALS.

Prom An Occasional Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1856. What miserable trash and fanfaronade most of the editorials of The Herald are made of !- those particuarly which relate to Congressional action. The ar WORTH PATENT MONOPOLY EXTENSION-A ROYAL SCHEME FOR SPOILS AND PLUNDER." is a rich speci-

The facts in relation to that application are simply these: Mr. Wilson, a few days since, went to Wash legten for the purpose of endeavoring to procure an extension of his patent, and, in a civil, quiet way, made inquiries of those who would be likely to know whether there was any chance for the renewal, and he was told, after hearing his case, that there was no chance whatever for his success; and thereupon he beft the city, returned to his residence, and the subject was dropped. So far from it being true that Mr. Sew-ard or Mr. Weed endeavored to force a renewal, I have reason to believe the contrary to be the fact. Mr. Weed informed him that there was no prospect of

Whether any of the efforts and offers were made by Mr. Wilson, as is stated in The Herald, I do not know; prebably if any were made, the correspondents and editors of that paper have the best means of knowing.

It has become a very common custom for those called outsiders" here, to negotiate away the names of Members that they would not dare to approach. Many cases of that kind have recently come to light, and these gentry that profess such intimacy with Members, ere the session is closed, will be exposed, and in such a way that they will deem it best hereafter to pursue some occupation beside that of broker in votes. Very much of the indignation expressed by some correspondcate at the enormous corruptions in Washington, comes from those who are extremely anxious to be "ruined," but have difficulty in inducing any one to approach them.

FALL OF A METEOR.

To the Editor of The N. I. Tribune.

Sire I witnessed, this morning, the descent of an annually brilliant Meteor, an account of which I transmit to The Tribune, in the hope of eliciting accounts of its appearance in other localities, from which a judgment may be formed of its distance, velocity, and perhaps the place in which it struck the earth. I I had been bying awake for half an hour, during which time a light from the house immediately to the north whene dimly into my room. It was about 34 a. m. Suddenly the room was light as if it were noon. My first impression was that the house across the street on the north was on fire, and it had just burst out in full blaze, the next removed this, for the illumination on the wall next removed this, for the illumination on the a moved upward, showing that the source of the in was in motion. Furning to the window, I saw a Mote was in motion. Furning to the window, I saw a Meteor, about forty-five degrees from the borizon, descending and leaving a luminous trail behind it, which continued for two or three seconds. The upper end of the path was in the north-cast, about sixty degrees from the borizon, and its direction sailed from the perpendicular some twenty degrees to the right-hand. It disappeared in a haze some filters degrees from the cast-north-cast horizon. The time occupied in the descent might have been five seconds; the pair remained about two seconds longer. The Meteor was the largest I have seen since 1826. It appeared the a ball heated to combastion in the passage through the stime-phere, and emixing span-In passage through the atmosphere, and emixing span-gles of otear white fire in all devitions.

East Greenwick, R. I., Dec. 26, 1816.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTIONS.

New Orleans pape a of the 22d iner, publish the following dispatch, set off with a startling heading of

lowing dispatch, set off with a startling heading of large type and exclamation points:

Jerron, Miss., Dec. 21, 1856.

Our town is in a percet state of excitement to day, in come quence of ramore of an intended negro insurrection to take place during the bolidays.

The Mayor has issued a proclemation sailing apon the citizens to organize and p spare to crush the insurrection and rebellion in its bud.

Twenty seven negmess have been arrested this morning. The extent of the plot is not known—feelings of doubt and anxiety are universal.

Our citizens are in a fearful state of excitement. The particulars of this excitement are hard to obtain, and although universal, the origin and foundation are very difficult to ascertain.

Kun one from Canton, Miss., also have reached us of a similar state of affairs.

How far North Alabama may be in danger we cannot judge, but from there the rumors are of the same purport.

purport.

The Clerk of the steamboat Blanche Lewis, run

ning on the Cumberland River, gives the Nashville

ning on the Cumberland River, gives the Nashville papers the following items:

"Left Smithland Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Fe mot the citizens all along the river in quite an excited state. At the Tennessee Rolling Mil there had been about one hundred negroes arrested and ironed. On Sunday, as I learned, at Eddyville, several had been arrested. Nothing, however, had been heard fom them as yet. A free negro had been hung in Cadiz, Trigg County, a few days previous, charged with aliding the insurrection. Court is now sitting in Cadiz, where several are expected to undargo an examination this week. There is a negro to be hung in Hopkinsville on Thursday next, from whom some important revelations regarding the intended insurrection are expected. Everything is quiet at Dover and the Cumberland Iron Works.

Of the negro-hanging at Cadiz, Ky., a letter says:

Of the negro-hanging at Cadiz, Ky., a letter says: Of the negro-hanging at Cadiz, Ky., a letter says:

"On yesterday, [Dec. 16], a free (solored) man
named Sol Young was hung at this place, after having
been tried by a Vigilance Committee which sentenced
him to death. We have a number of negroes in our
jiil, some of whom will certainly be hung. Judge
Cook has ordered a called Court to be held here, commescing Christmas day. The excitement is very high,
at this place, and will perhaps continue until some time
in January.

The frightened slave-owners of Macon County, Tenn , a hundred and fifty miles from the alleged center of insurrection, (the Cumberland Iron Works,) held a meeting on the 17th, at which Col. John Claiborne and others, set forth their views of the matter, and the following preamble and resolutions were unani-

and others, set forth their views of the matter, and the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

"Whereas, We have the clearest evidence that there was a contemplated insurrection among a portion of the slaves of the surrounding counties, and indications of the same in our county; therefore, "Reseived, That an investigation be set on foot by the magistrates of the county, by the appointment of at least six patrols in each civil district of said county, in addition to those already appointed, or as many as the Magistrates may think necessary for any emer, every; whose duties it shall be to see that all saves in their respective destricts remain at home at night, and on the Sabbath day, and at all other times, university special permission in writing from the master, mistress or overseer, designating the time to be absent, the place to be visited, and the business on which he is sent. Salie patrols or bedies of men, are to be directed to search all suspected persons of slaves, for arms, &c. And that said patrols perform such other others as the asidety of the community may demand. And that this organization be kept up for thurly days, and as much longer as the community may demand. And that this organization be be requested to patrol their own premises, and see that their alayes remain at home, and on the Sabbath, and to let no other negroes congregate with his.

"Resolved, That during the Christmas I elidays or negroes be permitted in the county at night or on the Sabbath day, for any purpose whatever for twelve mon is from this date.

"Resolved, That during the Christmas I elidays ne slave be permitted in the county at night or on the Sabbath day, for any purpose whatever for twelve mon is from this date.

"Resolved, That during the Christmas I elidays ne slave be permitted in the county at night or on the Sabbath day, for any purpose whatever for twelve mon is from this date.

"Resolved, That during the Christmas I elidays ne slave be permitted in the county at the safety of the c

The following particulars of the tragedy near Louis ville, Ky., though scarcely pertinent to "insurrection,"

ville, Ky., though scarcely pertinent to "insurrection," may as well be given here:

"In The Courier Monday we briefly alluded to the probable murder of a family of Joyce in the county, and the destruction of their property by fire. We are now in full possession of the facts of the horrible affair so far as ascertained from one of the relatives of the mordered family in this city. The house was the property of Wm. Joyce, a young man, who was fortunately away from home on the night of the murder to attend a wedoing. Helad, however, left his brotter, Richard Joyce, aged 19, at the house to take care of his property and the family during his absente.

"The house is what is denominated a double log house, consisting of two rooms, divided by an open passage. The house is situated on the borders of Jefferson and Bullitt Counties, on Briar Creek, the dividing line of the two counties, about fifteen miles from the city, and not near Salt River, as was stated. The immates of the house were Mrs. Lydis Joyce, her son, Richard Joyce, a young man of meeten, Mrs. Welsh, her daughter, a widow, and the latter's fittle daughter,

Richard Joyce, a young man of mastern, Mrs. Welsh, her daughter, a widow, and the latter's little daughter, a child of three years. The oldest son, Wm. Joyce, the owner of the house, as before stated, was away from home. The house was burned to the ground late from home. The house was burned to the ground lafe Thursday night, and the next morning an investigation led to the horrible belief that the whole household had been murdered. The charred remains of the two women were found near the fireplace, while those of the young man were lying in the place supposed to have been occupied by the bed.

the young man were lying in the place supposed to have been occupied by the bed.

"Mr. William Joyce returned to his home to find it a mass of smouldering rains, and with the assistance of the neighbors, instituted a vigorous investigation of the premises, and the cause of the dieaster. Suspicion at once fastened upon several of the negroes in the vicinity, and on searching the promises of Mr. Pendleton, a watch, cost, pants and other things, the property of Wm. Joyce, were found secreted under the house. Bul, a slave of Mr. Pendleton, was then arrested, and confessed that he and three others mardered the family, plundered and then fired the house. At this reveisition the greatest excitement prevaied, and lynch law was about to be enforced at once, but calmer judgment overruled the action of the more hasty, and the three other negroes implicated were caught and the three other negroes implicated were caught and the bloody deed. They were Jack and George, slaves of Hiram and Lewis Samuels, and a boy of Samuel Brown's, a resident of Jefferson county, and the nearest neighbor of the Joyce family. The others are residents of Bullitt county. The slave of Mr. Brown was arrested late in the evening. They all dary the marder, though suspicion, saide from the confession of Bill, is very strong against them. An examination of the negroes was about to be instituted by local magistrates, but the feelings of the community were so highly excited that it was deferred, and we learned that a strong force was bringing them here to be lodged in the jail.

"From the confessions of the slave of Mr. Pendleton,

"From the confessions of the slave of Mr. Pendleton, "From the confessions of the slave of air. Pendieton, it appears that the negroes, hearing that Wm. Juyoe was absent from home, had determined to rob the house, under the belief that he had a large sum of money. They went to the house about midnight, broke open the door, and escountered Richard Juyoe, the brother of William. He was brained with a club in the presence of his mother and sister. The aged mother seized a pair of tongs to such to the defence of her son hat on too justiful was attacked by the necessity. mother seized a pair of tongs to rush to the defense of her ren, but on the instant was attacked by the negroes one of whom knicked her senseless with a club. The daughter, Mrs. Welsh, attempted to escape out of the window, but was caught by the feet, dragged back, and then besten to death. The infarnted ruffsens then sacked the house, took the little girl of Mrs. Welch, threw it upon the bed, set fire to it, and fled, the child being actually burned alive. The house and contents were destroyed, and the murderers thought their horrible crime would not be revealed, but the discovery of a portion of the property and the confession of one of their number, has brought the awful crime to light, and terrible will be the punishment. The people are aroused, and vergeance dire will be visited on the heads of the misguided wretches. The strong arm of

are aroused, and vengeance dire will be visited on the heads of the misguided wretches. The strong arm of the law shoule deal with the guilty, and it is to be heped it will prevail.

'Since writing the above, we learn that the people of the neighborhood assembled and avowed a determination to hang the manderers on the spot. They were tren in custody of a party of the friends of Mr. Joyse, who started with them to this city. On the reart they were met by a deputation of cifizons of Jessen County, who, together with several from this city finally persuaded them to bring them here, and ist the law have its course. This was finally acceded to and they were lodged in jull yesterday aftornoon. A band ax dyed with blood was found in the possession of one of the negroes. he negroes.
From the subsequent revelation it appears that the

propose contemplated saving the life of the child, but fear of discovery induced them to sacrifice the little into cut, and it was ruthleady cast into the figures. "It appears that one at least of this party is a very desperate fellow, having attacked the keeper of a trad-

ing heat at the river some time last Signag. He went to the boat, and under the prefense of baying some trifling article made an attack upon the man, and knocked bin down, but was prevented from doing fur-ther mi chief by the was of the man, who came to he relief with a gan.

DISUNION CONVENTION IN MASSACHU-

DECEMBER 31, 1856.

We, the undersigned citizens of Worcester, believing the result of the recent Presidential election to involve four years more of Pro-Slavery Government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two section of the Union;

Believing this hostility to be the offering, not of party excitement but of a fandamental difference in education, habits, and laws;

Believing the existing Union to be a failure, and being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely with every year;

And believing it to be the duty of intelligent and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness;

Impers; Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachu-Japany 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the

ave States, and to take such other measures as ndition of the vimes may require.

Thomas W. Higginson, Charles F. Allen, J. L. Tarbox, J. L. Tarbox, J. L. Tarbox, Seth Regers, D. C. Gates, D. Haven, Phene ser Heminway, Phene ser Heminway, Phene ser Heminway, David Kefarland, jr., Lewi. H. Baseom, V. R. Bullard, H. G. O. Blake, O. F. Harrie, L. W. B. C. Lyman, P. Hasines, L. Lyman, L. Capton, Prederick A. M. Ferry, Addison P. Smith, Raips T. Phinney, Lewi. H. Baseom, V. R. Bullard, Richard T. Buck, N. G. Lyman, L. Capton, T. P. Hasines, L. Lyman, L. L ve States, and 10 tax
dition of the vimes Hi
Thomas W. Higginson,
Thomas Earle,
Henry H. Chamberlin,
Seth Rogers,
O. D. Gates,
O. D. Haven,
Theophilas Brown,
David McFarland, fr.,
Lewis, H. Bascom,
H. G. O. Blake,
O. F. Harris,
A. P. March,
Elbudgs Boylen,
Ivers Gibbs,
E. F. Rogers,
Issac Bartlett,
Wm. B. Earle,
Ira T. Allen,
Wm. B. Earle,
Ira T. Allen,
C. D. Marcy,
E. B. Marcy,
E. B. Marcy,
E. B. Marcy,
E. B. Town,
William Green,
J. S. Mowbray,
John Wright,
John Wright,
John Wright,
John Wright, Isane Smith,

6. A. Campbell,
Josepa A. Howland,
Thomas W. Houchin
E. S. Howes,
Isane Howes, Isaac Howes,
J. H. Crane,
Wm. D. Cady,
Appleton Fay,
Isaac Mason,
J. B. Bell,
Allen Walker,
Poter Williams,
John A. Durkin
Charles A. Kyle,
Adams Foster,
As Gates,
M. L. Fastman,
Ell Johnson,
Levid., Johnson,
Oits Conact, S. Mowbray,
tohn Wright,
tonathan A. White,
Wm. Coe,
Ass F. Bice,
Leander Faton,
Daniel Lovering,
John Brewer,
Levi Moore,
Levi Moore,
Levi More Harrington
Leander Harrington Oth Consot, S. H. Fuller, Bartholemew Moran George W. Gould, Charles G. Noyes, George F. Noyes, c., (Liecester), and oth

ANOTHER BLOODY TRAGEDY IN THE

From the Boston Journal . 90th.

Thus soon are we called upon to record the almost incredible fact of another murder at the State Prison, which occurred about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, just one fortnight to a day since the murder of Deputy Warden Galen C. Walker in the same

institution.

The victim of the last atrocious act was the Warden

The victim of the last atroctous act was the Warden himself, Solon H. Tenney, who, as in the first instance, was stabled in the neck by a convict.

The following are the circumstances of this astounding tregedy, which has fallen upon the cars of the people of this community with startling and almost parsly zing force.

Since the tragic death of the Deputy Warden of the vision and increased reasonability has naturally decreased.

perole of this community with starting and almost paralyzing force.

Since the tragic death of the Deputy Warden of the prison, an increased responsibility has naturally devolved upon the Warden, Mr. Tenney, who has been in the habit of visiting the shops of the prisoners oftener than before. His ordinary practice was to pass through twice each day, once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon. In accordance with this practice, he was performing his customary circuit yesterday afternoon, and at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ o'clock was passing through the upholitery shop, where were employed 45 workmen (convicts), and among them Charles L. Decatur a prisoner committed April 24, by order of the Municipal Court of Saffolk County, for an aggravated and dangerous assault with a bar of iron on Officer Sawyer of the House of Correction, where he (Decatur) was serving a term for the commission of a larceny.

While passing through the upholstery shop, the Warden paused a moment to converse with the officer in charge (Mr. T. T. Deering), and afterward, in proceeding through the room, passed the beach where Decatur was at work, who was seen to immediately suspend his employment and follow the Warden. This action of Decatur's was observed by Officer Deerling, who instinctively sprang forward, but before he could arrest the progress of Decatur he had sprung from behind at the neck of the Warden, and pluoged a knife under the right car with such force as to cause it to protrude on the other side. Mr. Tenney fell almost instanty, without attering a word, but had time and presence of mind enough before going down to draw a pastol from his pocket, which was afterward taken from his dying grasp.

Mr. Deering seized hold of Decatur and brought him to the floor, when two of the other pris mers in the shop came to the assistance of the officer and held Decatur fast until he was loaded with iroos, after which he was conveyed to a dungeon in the "urch."

As soon as possible, Mr. Deering caught the wounded with iroos, after which he was conveyed t

w. Walker, prother of the murdered Deputy, met the wounded man on the stairs, and received from him a lock of intell gence, but it was immediately succeeded by a closing of the eyes and sinking of the head, as though life had quite departed.

The conduct of the prisoners in the upholstery shop during the dreadful scene was must commandable.

during the dreadful scene was most commendable. They displayed little excitement, and at the order of the officer in charge, soon quietly resumed their em-

the efficer in charge, soon quietly resumed their employment.

Air Tenney was a native of Lebanon, N. H., and would have been 33 years of age next February. He was appointed to the office of Warden of the State Pricen last April. For the ten or twelve years preceding he had been an officer of different grades in the Boston Heure of Correction and Suffolk County Jall; being Clerk of the latter at the time of his appointment to the Wardership of the prison. In all these capacities he had proved himself a most trustworthy and efficient officer, and his swift and untimely death cannot but prove a severe loss to the instaution, which has so suddenly been deprived of its chief officer by the hellish act of an inmate who had received nothing but

not b ut prove a severe lost the chief officer by the has so suddenly been deprived of its chief officer by the hellish act of an inmate who had received nothing but kineness at the hands of his victim.

Mr. Tenney had been married less than 20 days, and had returned from his wedding tour but a few days previous to his death. The circumstances of his return are fresh in the minds of most of eur readers, who will recollect that he hastened home to attend the funeral of his deputy in effice, who came to his end under similar and hardly less painful circumstances than those above described. above described.

D-catur, the author of this flagitious deed, is a native

Decatur, the author of this flagitious deed, is a native of Kutery, Me., and is only 22 years of age. He is described as being about five feet six inches high, and good-locking. He has been twice an immate of the House of Cerrection, and was sent there the first time at the age of eighteen for larceny of money from the till of a store in which he was employed. He remained there at that time one year, during which time his concuct was so exemplary that the officers were not called upon to punish or even reprimend him, but on the contrary treated him with numeral favor.

upon to punish or even reprimend him, but on the contrary treated him with unusual favor.

The second time, Decatar was sent to the House of Correction for breaking into a furniture-store in Dock square; and it was white serving out this sentence that he committed the assault on Officer Anson D. Sawyer, for which he was sentenced to the State Prison for taree years, and two days' solitary confinement. While in the H-use of Correction, Decatar threatened to take the life of the Master, Mr. Robbins—a circumstance of the Master Mr. Robbins—a circumstance of the Mr. Robbins—a circumstance o mentioned by Mr. Robbins last Friday evening white conversing in relation to the recent previous tragedy in the State Frison.

Deca'ur's father died in California about five years

We have heard no possible cause suggested for the

commission of the dreadful deed, except that of a pos-sible marder mania which amost seems to have pos-sensed the invarie of this institution. Since learning the above particulars we have been informed that the is not the first affray which has occurred there ever since the murder of Deputy Warden Welker; but having no reliable particulars at hand with reference to this affair, we forbear saying more at present. Stories are affoat in the prison to the effect that De-

Stories are affoat in the prison to the ensatt that De-catur yesterday morning significantly saked a prisoner named Mollen if the Warden was coming round that day, and that he told another prisoner in a sed. Thayer it at there would be fun before night. Af or the com-mission of the deed he remarked that he had been wast-ing two days for this opportunity. There is something, too, in the set, in connection with the thread-soung nesses beinded to the Chaplain of the prism by Mages, just before he murdered the Deputy Warden, which looks a rengly like a fearful and deadly sonspiracy between some of the immates. The note alluded to read as though man of god take heed to your self for thy life is

"though man of gos take need to your has been taken in shin away and you arow in not one man has been taken in order to bling the dy's of som and there will others. Say noth-ing to the Wardin to be would not believe insvertibles he said most the same falle in others than woolk not and he will be the third Warden for Judes and the clanter out off as to Robinson. The instrument with which the deed was done was

wood for New-York, wind fresh from south west. At II p. m., when off Hog Island, experienced heavy a common shoe knife, with a blade four and three

fourths inches long and one inch wide. It was charpened at the end like a spear-head, and was made very pointed, being a more formidable instrument than the one used by Mages. It was such a knife as is used about the work in the upholstery-room, but had probably been ground to a point for the particular use to which it was devoted with such desaily certainty of result. About the person of Decatur was afterward found a sheath, made of paper and twine, into which this knife exactly fitted.

The youthful wife of the murdered man is, as would be expected, overwhelmed and paralyzed with grief too oeep for any outward manifestation. She is the daughter of William S. Bartlett, keeper of the Saffolk [sil].

jail.

The mother of the murdered man was his house-ke per up to the time of his marriage, since which time she has continued to reside with her son. The sad intelligence of his tragic fate was broken to her by a relative, the Rev. Mr. Maer of this city, upon whose face, as he entered the house, she discovered the presage of direful news. She took him by the hand and be sought him to tell her all—that she was prepared and could bear the worst; but she added, Dou't break Helen's heart; allucing to a sister of the deceased.

The widow of Depsty Warden Walker, with the circumstance of her own great and receal grief so fieshly and terribly recalled by this event, with heart wounds newly op-ned, was thrown into convulsions of mental anguish, which was manifested in load and frequent stricks sorely piercing the hearts of sympathizing friends who unavailingly strove to console her.

Among the many peculiar circumstances arrayed in painful and suggestive contrast with the late tragic events at the State Prison, may be added to those already mentioned the fact that Gen. Andrews was to have led to the altar, the Wednesday succeeding the norder of Deputy Warden Walker, a sister of the mordered man; and at the residence of Dr. Walker, a brother, was to have held a levee the same night.

Mr. Bartlett, the father of the bride just made a widow, was to have given a wedding party at his house, New Year's night, in honer of his daughter's marriage. The cards of invitation had already been issued, and are in the bands of those who must instead go to celebrate the bridegroom's muptials with death.

The body of the late Mr. Tenney has been taken in charge by Coroner Summer, under whose direction an increat noon it will probably be held to-day. The mother of the murdered man was his house-

The body of the late Mr. Tenney has been taken in charge by Coroner Sumner, under whose direction an inquest upon it will probably be held to-day.

We learn by Dr. Morris, the prison surgeon, that the instrument of the murder passed through the neck behind the windpipe, and that it probably severed the carolid artery or some of its branches. No post-mortum examin ation has yet been held.

We also learn that the murderer has expressed great

We also learn that the murderer has expressed great

The excitement in Charlestown and this city yesterday, in consequence of this event, was intense. Large numbers assembled about the prison, earnestly discassing the matter, and wishing that justice might be dealt out to the offender by their own hands.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP JOHN GAR-ROW AT SEA. SAFETY OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

By the arrival of the American ship "E. Z.," Capt. Hodges, of the Zerega & Co.'s line, at this port, yesterday, we learn that the British ship John Garrow foundered at sea Dec. 6, about lat. 37°, lon. 57°. The Garrow left Savaniah on the 25th of November, with a cargo of cotten, for Liverpool, and when three or four days out, began to leak badly, so much so that from the 3d to the 6th of December all hands had to work at the pumps night and day. The weather during this period was very rough, and Capt. Dyer, seeing the dangerous condition of his vessel, headed her for the Westward Islands, with but faint hopes of ever reaching land. On the 6th of December, when both officers and crew were nearly exhausted, and the vessel having seven feet of water in her hold, the ship E. Z , Capt. Hodges, hove in sight. A consultation was held between the officers and crew of the Garrow, and it being apparent that the vessel could not float much longer, as the leak increased altogether beyond their control, they resolved to abandon her. Accordingly the signal of distrees was hoisted, and Capt. Hodges bore down for her, hove to his vessel, and took Capt. Dyer, his wife and child, and the officers and crew (24 persons, all told), on board. The weather was so rough that nothing beyond the wearing apparel of the people belonging to the Garrow could be saved.

Capt. Hodges himself was in a poor plight to receive capt. Hodges himsel was in a poor pages to receive
so large an addition to his passengers and crew, being
short of coal, water and provisions, but he did all in his
power to make them comfortable, giving up his own
state-room to Capt. Dyer and his wife. The E. Z. experienced very heavy weather, having been 55 days
out from Liverpool, and ten days north of Barnegat. She brings fifteen steerage passengers and a general cargo. Some days before falling in with the Darrow Capt. Hodges lost one of his men overboard during a a storm. When the E. Z. arrived in port she was short of everything, fuel more particularly, being compelled to cut up her spare spars to keep the fire going. Seven men were sent ashore from her to the Hospital, suffer ing from frost-bite, received on the 23d and 24th inst. Their names are, Henry Bride, David Henry and John Nelson of the E. Z., and Richard Swan, John Burns, John Legrow and Wm. Swift of the John Garrow.

an iron vessel of 849 tuns English She was owned in Liverpool, and was an Al ship. We were unable to ascertain whether or not she was in-

sured. She had a cargo of 2,300 bales of cotton. The officers of the Garrow were: Capt. Jonah Dyer let mate, John Harper: 2d mate, Thomas Davis, carpenter. - McGilber.

Capt. Dyer states that when the leak was first dis wered there was considerable water in the hold. All hands immediately took to the pumps, which they worked incessantly for the last three days and three nights previous to abandoning the ship. Only one man was detailed from the number, to make coffee and prepare food for the others. The men all worked with will. There were two pumps, both of which were worked. The water soon gained very fast, and the ship was becoming unmanageable when they signaled the E. Z., which vessel came to their assistance.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting aboard the ship E. Z., as it was blowing a gale at the time, and she was under close-reefed main-top-sail; the wind stood-W. N. W. When the Captain left the Garrow had settled four feet and was going down very fast He says he could touch the water in her pumps. They were treated with the greatest kindness by the Captain of the E. Z., and to him they owe many thanks for their preservation. Captain Dyer thinks the Garrow surk in about four hours after he abandoned her.

Captain D. had with him his wife and child only S months old, but neither of them sustained any harm. He has commanded the Garrow for three years.

DEPARTURE OF FILLIBUSTERS. The steamship James Adger, which left this port yesterday at 10 o'clock, to take the place of the Ten-nessee, which was run inte Norfolk disabled, had on board between ninety and one hundred recruits for Walker's army. It is said that they will be joined at Norfolk by about two hundred additional recraits, beside those that sailed in the Tennesses. Frank O'Keefe (brother to the Hon. David O Keefe of this city), who has been appointed Captain in Gen. Walker's army, and sailed in the Tennessee, arrived frem Nerfolk on Monday morning, with five others. One of the party is known as " Mex," who was a volunteer in the Mexican army. Capt. O'Keefe sailed yesterday in the Adger in charge of the recruits. Capt. Lewis also returned from the Tennessee as far as Baltimore, for the purpose of arranging for the departure of recruits by this steamer. A WRECK AT SEA.

The ship Silas Holmes, Capt. Griffith, arrived yes terday, in 15 days from New-Orleans. Capt. G. reports, on Dec 27, lat. 38, lon. 72 35, saw what we supposed to be a hermaphrodite brig with foremast gone few feet above the deck; bad sail set on the main mast. [Probably the Whitehall, from Cardenas, be fore reported.] She being six or seven miles to leeward, not having any signal flying, and the wind blowing fresh from N.W., did not run down to them. The Silas Holmes has experienced heavy N.W. galee during the passage. THE ABANDONED ECHOONER EMELINE PETERSON.

Capt. Pine of the schooner Emeline Peterson, of this port, arrived here yesterday in the Charleston choconer Was. H. Gilisian, and makes the following report of the loss of his vessel: Left Hampton, Va., Dec. 22, with a carge of pla

mow equalic from north-west, which cordinated for about 30 hours, during which soft sails and lost spars, and was obliged to run before the wind under burse poles, the schooner at the time leaded with ice and snow, and the crew badly froe'-bitten. Dec. 24, fell in with British bark Voyager, from Pernambuco bound to New York, the sea running so high as to raske it impossible for a boat to live. The Captain promised to lay by us until next day and then take us off if possible; but before daylight the bark was entirely sat or sight. The schooner at this time was leaking so badly that we could not keep her free Dec. 25, at 9 a. m., fell in with the schooner Wm. H. Gillilan of Charleston, Erickson, master, for New York, who, through the greatest exertions, nobly succeeded in taking us on board his vessel. Capt. Pine desires to excess for himself, his officers and crew his sincere and heartfelt thanks to Capt. Erickson his officers and men, for their noble daring in risking their lives to save ours, and for the many acts of kindness shown us while on board his vessel.

A public meeting was held at Bergen, N. J., on last Saturday evening, and resolutions adopted in favor of

Saturday evening, and resolutions adopted in favor of removing the Quarantine to Sandy Hook. It was there etated that in that and the adjacent counties over

etated that in that and the adjacent counties over 100,000 people were interested in preserving the health of New-York from the yellow fever.

NAVAL.—The United States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail for the United States naval squadron in the Mediterranean. The ships are frigste Congress, razee Constellation, and steam frigste Susquehanna. The mail will close Jan. 5.

Lieut. Alexander M. Pennock, United States Navy, has reported for duty at the Navy Yard, New-York, as attached to the new steam frigste Niagara.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Arthur M. Lynan has been detached from the receiving ship North Carolina, and Fassed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Vreeland ordered in his place.

n his place.
The United States steam-frigate Wabash, with a crew The United States steam-frigate Wabsh, with a crew for the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, arrived at Aspinwall 14th inst., when it was arranged to pass the sailors, &c. in both direction—on the day following the passenger's transit. Accordally, on the 17th, the crew of the St. Mary's landed at Panama, and left at 9 a. m., arriving at Aspinwall at 2 p. in The relief crew, being in readiness on the steamer's wharf, immediately took the cars and arrived at Panama at 7½ p. m; and, embarking on board the steam-tag Taloga at once, were on board the St. Mary's at 9 p. m. The transit was made with great facility and order. The special arrangement made to suit the tides and prevent the detection on abore.

arrangement made to suit the secretary of the detection on abore.

This is the first experiment of the Secretary of the Navy in shipping crews across the Isthmus, and it seems to have been entirely successful. The old crew, with their efficers, expect to strive at New-York from the 10th to the 15th of January.

The Cyane is at Aspinwal. It is said she will take

The Cyane is at Aspinwall. It is said she will take Mr Morse to Carthagens, and then return to this anchorage, where she will remain for a while.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE. The closing meeting for the present year of the Govmors of the Alms-House took place yesterday afterneon, at their rooms in the Rotunda.

Present—Govs. Draper, Smith, Conover, Oliver,

Gunther, Townsend, Bell and Tiemann. It mates remaining in the Institution for the week

ending Dec. 29:
Bellevue Hospital. 629 Randall's Island.
Lunaric Asylum. 567 Randall's Island Hospital.
Almas House. 1,445 City Prisons.
Penitentiary. 534 Cofored Home.
Penitentiary 1329 Colored Orphan Asylum.
Work-House. 7,19 Children at Nurse.
Small-Pex Hospital. 129

Total. 1 64

Total. 45

Number remaining Dec. 28 6,176
Admitted. 947—7
Died. 27
Discharged. 773
Sent to Penitentiary. 94 ending Dec. 29:

Gov. DRAPER offered the following restrated which was adopted:

Resolved—That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to take charge of their lunstics now in the Lunstic Asylun on Bineawell's Island, in order to give room for the inmakes of this Department.

In connection with this resolution Gov. Drapen gave extracts from reports of the Commissioners of Emigration, showing that on the 20th inst there was a decrease of immakes at Wards Island Institutions since 1855 of 1753. This decrease of immakes would afford the Commissioners ample room to provide for the lunatics chargeable to them. Gov. Tiemann offered the following resolutions:

Resched, That the Hospital known as the Penitentiary Hospital shall be separated from the Penitentiary, and in connection with the Small-pox Hospital form a separate organization, to be known as the Island Hospital—the division of the grounds to be at the wall running across the Island between the Hospital and Penits untary.

Resolved, That the Resident Physician of Biackwell's Island with the Vergrey of the Island Hospital. Resolved, That the Resident Physician of the Lunstic Asy-kroleved, That the Resident Physician of the Lunstic Asy-lum shall be Warden of the same. Referred to Committee to

The fellowing address and resolution on the ment of Gov. Draper from the office of President of the Beard of Governors were read by Gov. Tows-

ment of Gov. Draper from the office of President of the Beard of Goventors were read by Gov. Towasness.

Mit. Vice-Persident and Gertlemen: With such remarks as are demanded by the occasion, I have a resolution to submit. We meet to-day under unusual and impressive circumstances. It will be a matter of record that this bour, the last meeting of the Board during the year 1856, terminates the offitial connection of its President, a time-honored and leading member of the Governors of the Alma-House. I trust you will concur with me in thinking it highly proper—most befitting—perhaps more imperative for our sakes than for his, that we who have been so long associated with him should not let that record pass down to another generation without inscribing on the same page which tells us of the cessation of his official relations some equally permanent testimonial of our respect and affection; some tribute to that worth and usefunes by which our friend and associate has commanded our willing admiration. Gentlemen, the greatoess and glory of our beloved country is traceable to the emulation of her sons, to the effect of example. Not for the indulgence of unmeaning adulation, but for the sake of suffering humanity, when our heads are laid low in the dust, is it well that we should hold up for imitation and place upon record the names and actions of those among us who have deserved well of their country, who have preferred the unostentations path of benevotent self-sacrifice, rather than the glittering distinctions that court the grasp of party strife and political ambition. I would, Gentlemen, that our friend Simeon Draper, earrying with him as he will into private life our regret for his loss, should enjoy the consoling consciousses that he has not lived for himself alone. I am anxious that our statement of that fact should be as emphatic and unmistakable as of necessity it will be truthful. I would that he should be remined that we are quite well aware how honorable is that retirement, how some the sum of the sum of the VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN; With such

herefor, a guardian possessing a feer of as well as a hoad. Those have constitutes special objects of his sympathy; and, gentless, in, the proper and judicious management of 1,700 wrotehed it is at a be no trivial responsibility. The more rational and havened treatment of these unhappy greatures who are benufled reason has been with Gev. Draper an object of solicitude, and he has the gratification of elseving its adoption by the

sary provision for 1,700 heads down infra sons of both series. The Alms-House by featering care, many of the immates cannot dence in these paper stylenes citater

extended. That we, the Board of Governors of the Almstituse, in contemplation of the retirement of Simon Draper, eq. Preside nt, cannot separate without the recognition and acknowledgment on the minutes of this Board, that for more than seven years, that gentleman has, wi hout any compensation, rendered mealculable services in nis official capacity to this department of the public services. In view of such distances and accessful carritions, we hereby express and tender to carretting President our warm appreciation of the untring around the transfer of the untring and to the public. We desire also to express our acknowledgment of the uniterm courtesy and kindness has invariably manifested toward those associated with him and our conviction of the equity and proper consideration for the feelings of others which has marked the whole of his official carret.

feelings of others which carrier.

The above resolution being put and seconded was ananimously adopted.

It was then moved and acconded that the address of flow, Townsend, just read, be entered upon the minutes, together with the above resolution and vote, and that both form part of the next Annual Report; also, that an extract (embodying such entry) from the minutes be transmitted to Simnor Darrie.

the next Annual Report; also, that an extract (embodying such entry) from the minutes be transmitted to Sission Paaren, eac, by the Secretary.

Gov. Draffer, with feelings of deep emotion, returned to Gov. Townsend and the members of the Board his sincere thanks and gratifude for the heads they had done him in this unexpected tribute of approval of his actions during his service of seven years.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Monday - Ald Barker, President.

The Report on the Union Ferry Company.—The report in favor of directing the Union Ferry Company to commute with passengers, as herotofore, was called up

port in favor of directing the Union Ferry Company is commute with passengers, as herotofore, was called up by Add. Fox.

After the reading of the paper, Ald. Fox moved its adoption, contending that the Company had agreed to do certain things, and it was the duty of the Common Council to hole them to their b argan.

Ald. Ely and Voorbits defended the Ferry Company, and were opposed to legislating for Brooklyn.

Ald. Sterrs supported the report. Ald. Ely moved an amendment, that "if the counsal to the Corporation" after the Company's refusal to commute, was of opinion that the lease was violated, he should then take legal preceedings against said Company. The report was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 1. Ald. Voorbits in the negative.

Reports Concurred in—To open Ninety-sixth street from Bloomingdale Road to Hudson River. To great permission to J. J. Bell & Co. to lay the burn-stone pavoment in Wall street, between Nassau and William streets, at their own expense. To remit assessment on the Methodist Episcopal Church in Forty-third street for building a sewer.

The Market Grounds.—The special order of the evening, the report to concur with the Councilmen to purchase property in the Eighteenth Ward, bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets and Avenue C and East River, for market purposes, from Robert W. Lowber at the price of \$196,000.

ALD. Tucker opposed this project—it was the fail end of the exterior line scheme recently adopted, got up by some of the same interested parties, and had been regulated by the Chairman of the Councilmen to the first project. As for the grounds in question they were a perfect mud hole, not at all fitted for a market, and if put at auction would not bring within \$50,000 of the price agreed on by the committee. The market would be alongside of the gas nouse, a place entirely until for it.

Ald. Varian took the same stand. The market holding after the purchase of the ground, would cost

would be alongside of the gas house, a pisce entirely unfit for it.

Ald. Varian took the same stand. The market building, after the purchase of the ground, would cost two or three hundred thousand dollars, and then, situated as it would be, beside the gas house, no fish whatever could be kept in it.

Ald. Strain contended that the gas works would in no way interfere, as the sewers carried off all the detrimental substances complained of.

Ald. Ely said he was astonished to hear members advocating such a measure. This affr. Lowber had not a title to a single foot of the ground in question. Mr. L. had filled in and made this ground in the waters of the East River. "bout authority, and new that the exterior line was allowed as measure the same party was interested in, he felt himself all "bunk" and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city, and the city had no right to adopt such a measure. The Legislature of the State had never given the city the power to pass such a matter. The location for a market was entirely unauited—in fact, the last place in the city he should select. Being between two gashorses no fish could be kept there. This was stact well established.

Ald. Banoes praised the location; it was better than the Washington market grounds, and it was what the people required.

Ald. Voornes opposed the report, condemning it in

the Washington market grounds, and it was what the people required.

Ald Voorshis opposed the report, condemning it in strong terms. He thought the idea of giving \$1,000 for the loss in this mud hole was preposterous. He was more in favor of selling our market property than buying more. The system was wrong and should give way to private enterprise. There

and should give way to private enterprise. There was no reason why the city should provide a market more than a tea and coffee store.

A motion to postpone the report to the 2d Monday in January was lest. A motion to amend was also lost, and the report being put was finally lost for want of a constitutional vote—11 affirmative, 9 negative.

A motion to reconsider was then made and carried by 12 to 8.

The Opening of Albany Street.—A resolution passed the Board of Councilmen, to repeal the resolution of January 9th, 1855, staying all proceedings in the opening of Albany street, through Trinity churchyard, same up. Ald. Brown moved to non-concur with the Councilmen, which was carried by 11 to 9.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The finel meeting of the Board of Education for the year 1856 was held last evening at the Hall of the Board, corner of Grand and Elm streets, Aspasw H. GREEN, President, in the chair,

In consequence of the disagreement between the Controller of the City and the Board of Education as Controller of the City and the Board of Education as to the amount of money which the Board is natitled for the current year—the Board demanding, as en their part is believed in pursuance of law, the sum of \$125,000 in addition to the amount heretofore placed to the credit of the Board during the year 1856—a resolution was offered requesting the Controller to place to the credit of the Board in the bands of the City Chamberlain the sum of \$50,000 as a distinct loan or advance from the achool more writed by law for the year. from the school moneys raised by law for the year 1857, and which sum aboult be deemed, if so ad-vanced within this year (1856) as a losn, to be deducted

from the school moneys for the year 1857.

The matter called forth considerable talk, but the resolution was objected to and consequently no action

reconstion was objected to and consequently no action taken.

The sum of \$6.744 was appropriated to make alterations in School House No. 39, Tweifth Ward.

The Executive Committee on Normal Schools, Mr. Namson, Chairman, presented their annual report, which was ordered to be printed. From the report we learn that the number of pupils on register in the schools is as follows: Male Normal School, 59; Female Normal School, 783; Colored, 22; Female Department Daily Normal School, 143, Total, 937. The report says:

report says:

"The good effects of our Normal Schools upon the Public Schools of the city are so fully appreciated as to render unnecessary any attempt to enforce their claims to the particular care and attent in of the Board Phrantics. During the post year it has been freclaims to the particular care and attent is entores used of Education. During the past year it has been frequently the sad duty of the Committee and Principal to arneunce the departure to that anknown country from whose bourn no traveler returns' several of those who, at the commencement of the year, were in health and actively laboring among us. Wm. H. Reuck, Jane Hinton, Helen Carroll, Almer Smith and Ann Peck, as they have gone from us, should by their departure have impressed upon all who are co-workers in this most responsible undertaking, school officers as well as teaches, the colemn admention: Be ye lalso ready to render up an account of your stewardship, when the time shall have strived that you may be no longer stewards."

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, showing the operations and results of these schools during the year, was presented by Mr. PERRY, chairman of the Committee, and ordered to be printed.

printed.

The first term (nine weeks) began Jan. 2, 1856, and enced March 5. There were 29 schools. Begistered number of pupils, 6,751. Average attendance per term, 3,948. Studies pursued: Alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, aritin etic, book keeping, mechanical and architectural drawing. The term was, notwithstanding the rigor of the weather, which was unintermittingly severe, exceedingly prosperous and effective is a complishing the objects of the achools. Second term—there were 35 schools, an increase of six over the previous term, as follows: M de school in every Ward, except the Second, Third and Seventeenth; and